

## 16-09-22 - IPOR Toronto West AUDIO EN

Pamela: Good evening, everyone. We are now going to start. My name is Pamela and I was going to say Anderson. Pamela Grant. And I am the facilitator for this evening and I'm also the strategic advisor for the Independent Police Oversight Review.

Now, I'm just going to say a few words in terms of housekeeping and I will introduce Justice Michael Tulloch who is leading the Independent Police Oversight Review, and we will work from there. I'm hoping that tonight, in particular, because we have a number of young people in the room, that those of us who have been around a little longer will allow young people to have a voice. We are, after all, in for youth initiative. And I'm hoping that some of the young people that are here and some that are intending to come, who are in the hallway, will be comfortable and come in and join us and participate because this is a very important issue and subject that's sensitive and sometimes painful for many, and we understand that.

I'm hoping that by the end of this evening that everyone will have had the opportunity that they feel comfortable with to express themselves and their views about police oversight and the three police oversight bodies that we will be discussing this evening.

Housekeeping. We—the washrooms are out the door and on this (indiscernible). Male, female are out and in the hall, and there's some downstairs as well. We are going to go—I will test the time—we're still planning to go until 8 this evening, and I think we can do that. And please help yourself to the bounty at the back. It's important that we do eat and break bread together tonight. And if there are any questions that you have throughout, we'll be happy to accommodate. And without further ado, I'll just ask Justice Tulloch to step up and then we will proceed with the evening.

Tulloch: Hey, good evening to everyone. Thank you very much for coming out. Let me begin by saying thank you to the organizers, the Fourth Youth Initiative, as well as Shaneenza Nazseer Ally, Yafet Tewelde, and Zainab Godwin.

You know, the Fourth Youth Initiative, it plays an important role in ensuring that young people are given a chance to succeed. Every young person, in my view, deserves an equal chance to succeed. And every young person deserves to have dreams and hopes.

So I want to thank you for your important work in realizing these young people's dreams. It's an honour to be here with you this evening.

At the outset, I would also like to acknowledge that we're gathered on the traditional indigenous lands of the Mississauga of New Credit and other indigenous nations. By acknowledging this, we're acknowledging the importance and the significance of the traditions of the indigenous peoples.

Now, as indicated, I'm Michael Tulloch. I'm a judge on the Ontario Court of Appeal. What that means is that I review what happens at people's trials, or at the trial courts. I've also been a judge on the trial courts. I was a judge on that court for nine years. Before that I was a criminal defence lawyer and before that, the crown prosecutor. So all together, I have worked in the criminal justice system for over 25 years. And

as some of you may know, I've been involved with police oversight issues for quite some time. I would say for over 20 years. In fact, I know some of you here that are in the room.

I just want to give you just a very brief outline of what we're doing here tonight. I want to assure you that, and this goes especially to the young people that are in this room, that I take this very seriously. Police oversight is fundamental to a just and safe society that respects human rights and human dignity. Yet, independent police oversight did not come easy, certainly not to Canada or not to Ontario. Not to our community. The system that we have now in Ontario is due to the hard work and the determination over the years of people like Dudley Laws, Charles Roach, Sherona Hall and Lennox Farrell. Those four were part of the Black Action Defence Committee.

In 1988, they were upset about the fatal police shootings of Lester Donaldson and Michael Wade Lawson, young black men. Their protest inspired the public to demand better oversight. They wanted justice to be done and they wanted to be able to see that justice was being done.

These issues are not new. When we look at the news media and what's going on in the United States right now, it becomes very evident that we're in very urgent times and we, in Canada, can certainly set an example of what transparency and accountability should be all about with respect to civilian and police oversight.

Now, in response, to the police shootings back in the 1980s, the government created the Special Investigations Unit, or what we have now known as the SIU, and this body was designated to handle criminal investigations of police. That was in 1990. Today, we also have two other civilian oversight agencies: the Office of the Independent Police Review Director, which is called the OIPRD, and the Ontario Civilian Police Commission, or the OCPC. But even though we have these three oversight agencies, people, they still feel that the system is not working, and that is why we're here tonight.

So we're here tonight to hear from each of every one of you. We're here to hear your stories. We're here to hear from you as to what your views are as to how we can recommend to the government to make the current systems better. And better to responsive to each and every one of us as citizens of Ontario.

I'm not dressed in a tie because I figured, you know, like, it's an informal gathering and I want every one that is here to feel comfortable. So, you know, just before I—or just after I sit, I'm going to ask Pam to come and we're going to rearrange the seating. I would like us to sit, or to put the tables more in a circular fashion so that we can all have, you know, a frank and open discussion. We have what—we have a document that is called the OIC, or the Order in the Council, and that sets out the mandate of the review, and from those mandates we're going to be asking you a series of questions. And we're asking—I hope you're not leaving. Come on.

So, the young people, we want to hear from you guys, right?

Female: Yes. Yes.

Tulloch: Right? Come on. So, in any event, it's very important that we try and engage young people, and I say that we're going to do this in a very informal way because I want

everyone to feel comfortable and to feel relaxed and to feel that they can speak freely. Whatever you say, it's within the context of this review. It's totally independent. We're not a part of the—we're not an agency of the government nor are we an agency of the police, right? It's purely independent.

So what I also want to tell you is I have a team of people here, team of lawyers and community experts and engagement advisors to help us to put this report together. At the end, it will be presented to the government.

So we're doing a number of these public consultations throughout the province, and the whole purpose of this is to hear from a variety of different people who have had experiences with some of these agencies. Some of you may not have experiences but you, you know, you've read the newspapers and you know what's going on, so you may very well have ideas, right? And we value your ideas and your input.

So without further ado, I'm going to bring Pam back and she's going to show us about three slides which sort of outline what the review is about, and then we'll start.

Pamela: Thank you, Justice Tulloch. The three civilian police oversight bodies are the SIU, Special Investigations Unit. I think it's the one that we may have heard of most, but the mandate for the SIU is to investigate incidents involving police officers and civilians that have resulted in serious injury or death. The second is the OIPRD, or the Office of the Independent Police Review Director, and the OIPRD independently reviews all public complaints about police officers in Ontario. And the third is the OCPC, or the Ontario Civilian Police Commission which is an adjudicative body that conducts hearings related to police disciplinary decisions. So it's a little bit more internal and probably not as public-facing as the previous two.

One of the things that I think is important for us all to remember is that the review itself—the mandate is quite broad and the scope of this review is quite broad, but what it doesn't do, it does not include resolving individual cases. However, we are prepared to receive information, contextual information, about particular incidents, but we certainly can't revisit decisions or adjudicate on cases that are currently before the courts or the SIU or have already been addressed.

I'm going to skip that actually and keep the slide on that. One of the things that's particularly, I think, ingenious about this process is that over the next three months, we will be going to almost every corner of this province, every urban centre, and meeting with communities of interest with concern, police communities, indigenous communities, black and other racialized communities across the province. And having opportunities like we have this evening to have Justice Tulloch and the team hear directly from individuals.

But there are other opportunities as well. There's a woman I'm not thinking(?) about(?) who actually has already handed in a written submission. So that is an opportunity for many of those who, perhaps, are not too comfortable or were unable to make it here tonight to be able to put in submissions. We have Facebook, social media options, in terms of Facebook, Instagram and ... Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. And right on the bottom of the slide, you can see our website: [policeoversightreview.ca](http://policeoversightreview.ca). And our email address for written submissions, if you just want to give comments by email, is [info@policeoversight.ca](mailto:info@policeoversight.ca).

I think that is probably all I want to say now, but if we can move the tables as Justice Tulloch has suggested so that we can sit around and make more of a U or a double circle rather than having backs to, that would be great. And then we're going to start.

What we will doing is that there's some questions that we have to ask and we want to hear from you and we're going to divide that up into nice chunks so everybody gets a chance to speak and to be heard. Okay?

My apologies, but I should have made an announcement earlier about the fact that there are two cameras in the room and the proceedings are being recorded. So those who are not—or do not want to be caught on camera, there's a way in which you can—you may turn your back to the camera, and I would ask the two camera people to be very conscious of that. We don't generally record the discussion period; we only record feedback and things like that, so ...

Male: They already panned around (inaudible).

Pamela: Yeah. Right. So we will make sure that we can edit you—edit. If you are caught on camera, we're asking that you be edited out.

Male: (Inaudible).

Pamela: No, we will be editing. We're editing. So we will cut it.

Tulloch: Okay, you know what? I'm going to ask you to turn the cameras off. All right?

Female: It's off. She's turned it off.

Tulloch: Yeah. So we won't—and what I can assure you is that anything that was recorded on the camera will not go anywhere. Okay, thanks.

Male: (Inaudible).

[Talking in the background, cannot hear]

Tulloch: What I can say is (inaudible) process. I am certainly above the police in this. Nobody can take anything from what we're doing here.

Male: I'm not (inaudible) when you're not present.

Tulloch: No, no, no. Tapes have been altered. (Inaudible) I know what you're saying.

Male: We're here because of the cameras.

Tulloch: I'm sorry?

Male: This is (inaudible) because of cameras. That's why this is a review (inaudible).

Tulloch: Okay, okay, okay. Look, what we want is to have a free and frank discussion, right? And, you know, (inaudible) we will—we're going to decide, right? So I don't want you to feel uncomfortable. It (inaudible) be open and frank in some of the issues that you're dealing with. Okay. That means, though, sir, that, you know ...

Male: (Inaudible).

Male: Both cameras, too, right? (Inaudible).

Male: (Inaudible).

Male: Oh, yeah? This is your (inaudible) like me. We're trying to find results. They want us to have that information. I don't want them taking my whatever and giving it ...

Male: We got that. We got that.

Male: And giving it to God knows who. Just answering (inaudible) since you asked me.

Male: Okay, look (inaudible).

Male: Police say things all the time and ...

Male: Okay, okay, okay, okay, (indiscernible), right?

Male: Gentlemen, please.

Male: If it's too much, I don't mind leaving.

Male: No, no, you're going to stay, right, because I think you're ...

[Talking at the same time]

Male: (Inaudible) getting upset.

Male: I'm not getting upset.

(Inaudible).

Tulloch: All I'm saying is I want everyone to feel comfortable. (Inaudible).

Pamela: So one of the things that I'd like us to do to get started is to—just to go around the room and to introduce ourselves and to speak to anything. So, I'm (indiscernible) we'd like to—you know, first to introduce yourself and ... No?

Male: No. Private citizen.

Female: I—I—I know why some people are frightened. I understand why he's frightened. Our family has been abused by the police. I've been arrested off my own veranda. Taken away in handcuffs by the police, so I understand what he's saying. I've also received notice a couple of months ago from an officer who came to my house, I better not be making any more complaints about the police. I have gone through the complaints process. Nothing came of it, except that once I promoted the complaint I was trying to make. I did know Dudley Laws. I knew him up until the time he passed away. He's from my neighbourhood. I am from Ward 15, Police Division 13. I am the person who left the letter for the Justice that's here, to give him sort of an idea of what I wanted to say, in case anything happened that I didn't get a chance to speak.

My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I knew some of the other people, Charles Roach, that the Justice is talking about, the Black Defence League. Dudley and I used to go to memorials for the people that 13 Division had shot, and other police had shot. And I can't even begin to tell you the history. I have personally made complaints about the police since 1982. And I understand the fear. Our family has suffered greatly.

I don't want to get into the whole story. Other people have to speak. It's important that the young people do speak and tell the Justice, maybe, what's happened. I am worried as well. I received a threat from the police, and because Dudley is dead, Charles Roach is dead, all the people that used to be friends of mine are dead, I am alone. When we go to monthly police meetings in our area, I alone get up to oppose the police, and everyone present opposes me. I'm thought of as the crazy person that attends the police meetings. Even our local politician, who I don't want to drag his name into this meeting at the moment, but he'll get up and say, after I say something negative, he's on his feet, "Let's have a round of applause for the police." So everyone's clapping for them and I am the odd man out. That's all I'd like you to know.

I do want you to be aware that we do need you all to speak. You have to try to have no fear and if necessary I guess what we have to do is say to the Justice, "Justice, we were here. We spoke with the lawyers who were here, we spoke with Ms. Grant. If anything happens to us because we were here, who do we turn to for help?" Because I can tell you, from my own experience, there's no one to turn to for help when you get taken away by the police, when they do something to you, there's nowhere to go for help. None of these organizations that we're talking about tonight. I know all about OIPRD. They're not going to help any of us. I know all about—oh, all the rest of them, anyone on the sheet. They're not going to help any of us. We're on our own.

And that's one of the suggestions that I want to make, and I hope you'll all stand behind me. We need somewhere to go when the police come after us for making a complaint. There is nowhere to go, so, could you please think about that? I don't know what to do when they come after me, and they do, and they will be again. There's nowhere to turn to. There's no one to call. You have to have money if you want to hire a lawyer, and we don't.

Where do we go? Who do we go to for help? I suggested to the Chief of Police, when I met Mark Saunders recently—by the way, I encourage all of you to go meet him. When he has a meeting, he lets you walk right up to him and say whatever you want. He's like the Justice, you can talk to him. I said, "Please appoint someone at headquarters that, in an emergency, whatever, none of these places are going to help us, that we can come down to headquarters, give a complaint and get some help." So what happened next, I want you all to know, two days ago I called the person, whose name his assistant gave me, and after I spoke and told her what—the gist of what was wrong, she said, "I don't believe anything you said. I don't need to meet you."

Male: (Inaudible).

Female: So that is where that stands. She doesn't believe me. She doesn't want to meet me. She doesn't want to help me. She doesn't want anything to do with me. So, I have to get back now to Mark Saunders's assistant, and I have to (indiscernible) on Thursday.

The point is one thing we have to get from this meeting is that somebody that the Justice is connected to, or the Justice himself, will receive phone calls from us, or whatever, that because we were here tonight, we were talking up, we gave our complaints. I've given my name, address, phone number to the Justice. I've left a

letter that I scrawled out, (indiscernible). I can't write properly, but I think he can read it. I think he can understand. I've been trying to liaise with other groups. I live in the area where Andrew (indiscernible) was killed. I live in the area where all kinds of terrible things have happened.

Recently, one of the policeman was taken and got to trial for stealing food from a restaurant. Another one got picked up for drunk driving. All of this during the summer. 13 Division has a very bad reputation. They are the only police station I know of in Toronto to have one of the officers arrested and convicted of robbing an armed car. And who did he blame as (indiscernible)? First he told the police dispatcher he saw a black (indiscernible) on the street, pretend to be a (indiscernible). Then he decided to blame the two employees of the armed car company. And then, finally, he got taken away. Before he got taken away, and I didn't know his name, he was at my house terrorizing me and my family. I couldn't find out his name or badge number, and I saw him in the newspaper. Soon as I saw that picture, I called (indiscernible) headquarters and said, "That's the person I've been talking about. That's him." Pierre (indiscernible).

And so followed years of complaints. Nothing's come of any of them, and I'm sure I'm going to be sorry I'm standing here, but someone here, who I'm not going to mention their name, has already given me their name and number and said, "If you get arrested again, call me. I'll take your picture. I'll tell everybody what happened to you." And strange as it sounds, I feel better about that. I feel better knowing that someone will at least tell someone what happened to me.

So I hope you'll all (indiscernible). Here, we've got the Justice. Think (indiscernible) who's here with us. We've got a judge here with us, who has experience, who's going to try to help with these organizations that pay no attention. Now is the time to talk and try to be as great as you can.

Female: (Indiscernible). Thank you.

Male: Thank you.

Female: Thank you.

Tulloch: (Indiscernible). I don't know if there's a questionnaire at your tables, right, but as you've heard, we have three of these organizations (indiscernible), the SIU, the OIPRD and the Ontario Civilians Police Commission. And, you know, feel free. If I don't ask—you don't have to give your name.

Male: (Inaudible).

Tulloch: Just tell me if there's any experiences that you've had with the police or with any of these complaint agencies, and if so, what ...

Male: (Inaudible).

Female: Are you sure?

Male: Yeah, for now. (Inaudible) another time.

[Talking at the same time]

Male: Okay, fair enough.

Pamela: So, feel free. I have a mic in my hand for those who are not able to speak up as loudly. Because we actually—there's an interpreter in the back, a French interpreter. So she needs to hear. So if you need the mic, let me know. It's right here.

Male: I mean, basically, I (indiscernible). I believe these two—definitely this organization, that's the OIPRD, Office of the Independent Police Review Director, and I went nowhere fast. It was just run-around. "That's not my problem. Ha ha ha." And hung up.

Tulloch: They laughed at you?

Male: Yes. And I had to ask someone who worked at the organization I was calling from to call back, after he saw me struggling for 48 minutes, and then I guess they kind of ... What's the word? Anyway, to use layman terms, they fooled him to let him think okay, okay, pass him back to me and I started again. And the people hung up in my face. They refused to give me their name, so how can you identify an offender if they refuse to give you their name?

Female: Mm-hm.

Male: These are the people that are paid to serve us or protect us? This is an old song from the days of Dudley, in the '80s.

Female: Mm-hm.

Male: Old. In the words of my friend, what's being done about it? What's being done about it? Lots of talk. No action. These lawyers cost a lot of money. Probably 400 bucks an hour or more, right? They need minimum of 20 bucks to get our belongings back if they were stolen during a theft, if the police stole our belongings for us, that's(?) without a warrant.

So we—what we need [moving mic] ... Says it's on.

All right.

Female: Stay calm until we find a towel.

Male: So, in the case that we need money in order to pay a lawyer to get justice, we, the people, who are supposed to be served by the public servants, need a fund so we can dip our hands in and level the playing field, because we're paying for the police, we're paying for their lawyers, we're paying for their weapons, we're paying for their paid vacation when some people think they should be in jail. And if we win the case after spending a whole heap of money, as you know, the police can appeal, which means we would have to go through the whole rigamajig of paying again. (Indiscernible) through that whole seven-year process. If we're lucky. If that's the amount of time it takes. Some takes—took even longer.

We can't afford 500 bucks an hour, most people can't afford 500 bucks an hour times 100 hours or so, or more than 100 hours. We can't afford that. So we need to have—instead of sending money to other nations and other countries, we need to have charity starting at home and help us because we're oppressed. We're the



downtrodden. We need to have an equal playing field so we can pursue these gentlemen who refuse to give us their badge numbers, their names. We ask them for their badge numbers and names, they laugh at us. Run in the elevator and say, "Ha ha ha ha. We gotta solve crimes now. Ha ha ha ha ha." So how can we track them down? They're gone with our—they rob us. They lie. They steal. This is old news, but what's being done about it? Just talk.

Everybody knows we don't trust them. It's old news. Everybody knows that. But we're still paying for their lawyers, right? We're paying them a whole heap of money so they can go pay their union dues and go pay for their lawyers. That's wrong. That's why it's an uphill battle. People are disgusted. And the young people, as you say, they laughed. They smell it a mile away. We're sick of it. We're sick of it. I've been seeing this since I was 9 years old, too. Dudley Laws, Charles Roach, on Young Street, after the Rodney King event. And it happens here too, obviously.

I'm not talking about guilty people. If truly innocent people—no one's perfect. We all fall short of(?) the glory of God, but even innocent people, and when the police are wrong, they make something up to legitimize their theft and their actions, and they come to an idiot, to a (indiscernible), and they'll say, "Can I have—we want to have those tapes there. We want your surveillance tapes."

"Oh, okay."

Next thing you know the tapes are altered to make the innocent victim look like he or she was the attacker, when, in fact, they attacked the victim and falsely accused the victim of being the attacker.

I recall pulling a surveillance tape and when it got to trial—let me try and explain this. For instance, (inaudible) explain this, if the camera shoots from here to—I'm visually, like, inclined, camera shoots from here to there and the incident occurred over here, the tapes were missing for many months and the police didn't want to cooperate with regards to allowing for us, the victims, to see the videotapes. The prosecutors, also, were hiding the videotapes. And by the time this case got to trial, while I didn't(?) get a view of this tape, the tapes were altered, and instead of shooting where the action went down, where you ladies and gentlemen are sitting right now, the tapes that were altered were only shot this last row of lights. Maybe that and this. So it didn't catch the action, which would have helped prosecute the attacker. And the attacker was—the police called and asked for us to let the knife-wielding attacker and the robber to just drop the case. The cop was begging us.

Also the judge, when we got to court, kicked the police officer out of the courtroom and said, "I never"—I paraphrase, "I never want to see you in here again." The officer had falsely claimed in his report that the attacker had attacked two men, when, in fact, that was not the case. So the policeman is lying. The attacker claims he came at us with a toothbrush. Maybe—instead of a knife. Maybe he was trying to make believe he was going to brush us to death, but he came at us with a knife.

So, if you can't trust the system, that's why a lot of people don't want to bother. Ok, I've(?) been talking too much now. That's it for now.

Female: (Inaudible). Thank you for (inaudible). So, I'm just looking—standing room, to see if there are (inaudible).

Male: (Inaudible).

Female: Is this being recorded?

Male: No.

Female: No, none of it's recorded.

Female: So how are you going to remember? That's a lot of information.

Male: No, we have people making notes.

Female: (Inaudible) taking notes.

Male: If you wanted to record it, you can ask them to record it. They don't have to shoot your face visually. They can catch the audio (inaudible).

Female: No, no, no, I just wonder. Like, I don't ...

[Talking at the same time]

Male: I concur.

Female: ... want it to be a waste of time.

Male: I understand. Like, I agree.

Female: There's a lot of information to ...

Male: Long as they don't shoot our face. You don't have to give your name.

Female: So I think that was a good question that was raised. There's a suggestion, because it is important for our (inaudible) purposes and for historical purposes, even if at least, like the gentleman who was just speaking said, if everybody's agreeable to at least have the audio running, that we would, at least, have that information recorded, because what my understanding of this process is, and I'm an observer like everyone's else, is that they're keeping in archiving it on their website so anybody can go back and reference it. And then the work that this team here is doing has the purpose of what we reflected.

Female: Yes. So we (inaudible) the audio.

Male: Okay. (Inaudible).

Female: I mean, the two that we've heard so far is so meaty already.

Female: Yes.

[Talking at the same time]

Female: And so important.

Male: And if you don't want to have yourself recorded ...

Female: It shouldn't be missed.

Male: If you don't want to have yourself recorded, can we just ask that they cut the mic?  
Cut the recording?

Female: Can I just say ...

[Talking at the same time]

Female: Can I just say we're on audio, all right?

[Talking at the same time]

Male: Well, I would also say that there is no justice or there cannot be any effective dialogue or—towards a review of the injustice, whether it's through the policing agencies or the—any other agencies that there is, that basically have authority and power unless it is being recorded. It is said the data is being through audio. However, transparency is key to any kind of resolve, especially in this age. So if you are here and you are somewhat indecisive whether or not you want to be on the side of justice or injustice, most likely those who are on the side of injustice do not want to be recorded. And we ought to come transparent and clean so that the agencies that we are disgruntled about should also become transparent and ... So that the citizens of Toronto or Ontario can be better served when we are transparent, both on the legal side or on the civilian side. So, I don't see why persons are apprehensive of being not recorded. That means you have something to hide.

Female: No. I don't think (inaudible).

Female: Okay.

[Talking at the same time]

Pamela: Ladies and gentlemen, if I can have your attention please. What we're going to do now is I'm going to be walking around with the mic. I'm going to give the mic to Yafet and he is going to ensure that we are able to walk around and speak with young people and others who are here. Thank you.

Yafet: Hi everybody. Welcome. So, I'm hoping just to kind of get the conversation going, too, in terms of maybe some thoughts around some of the questions. As well, too, that we have on the questionnaire. And so I think what might be helpful, and maybe the panel could help us, too, maybe what are, like, these bodies that we were talking about? Like, what are—what is the Ontario Civilian Police Commission? What is the SIU, or Special Investigations Unit? I think that might ...

Female: (Inaudible).

Yafet: Yes, I know, but not everybody has had the paper and I think it would be helpful just to think through it. So that's just—that's one suggestion I'd just like to put out there.

Two, something that I think has been an ongoing issue as it relates to kind of the oversight bodies, one of the things that seems to be a consistent theme is there is a lack of civilian or community representation in some of these bodies, particularly ones that actually do the investigations, like SIU. And one of the feedback that I've heard from people in the community is actually increasing civilian representation as investigators, for example, in the SIU. And talking about that as a possibility.

One of the most recent statistics I heard was that about 80% of the investigators, of the civilian investigators that investigate police from the SIU, are actually former police. And so it kind of puts in question the actual arm's length role of the SIU if it's former police officers investigating police for abuse. So, that might be something to be thinking about.

And, you know, as a youth organization for youth initiative, we're always looking for opportunities for young people to explore different career opportunities, and, perhaps, something to be thinking about is how we can train actual civilian citizens who have never been police to actually have investigation background, investigation techniques, where they can actually be in the role of actually investigating the police. So that's a thought, some suggestions that I've heard from the community.

I'd love to hear from some other people as well, too. I see a lot of people who come to this building, come to this space, or in this community, and so I know there are some other suggestions and ideas out there. It'd be great if some people would share, out there, potentially. You could help us out as well, too, in terms of what are some of these things?

I know there's a lot of nervousness around this issue, around policing, but I'd like to echo what was said earlier, that this is—that we can brave and that we're in a safe space and that there are communities and organizations out there, such as ours, that are willing to fight that fight and make—and defend those who are willing to stand up. And so—and we're definitely down to do that. So, please step forward. Feel free to share what you want to share. I'm looking at some of you right now. I don't want to hog the mic so can I pass it to—can I pay it forward?

Female: (Inaudible).

Yafet: Yes? Can I pay it forward? Thank you very much.

Female: Good evening, everyone. My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I've had a couple of incidents with the OIPRD and like this gentleman was saying, like, it's hard for police to investigate their others, because, you know, you got the family cycle, like my uncle works at this one, my brother works at that station, so when police officers are judged themselves, it's hard for them to have that blind—take the blinders because they're trained to be police officers. And then, you know, they have to investigate themselves. It's one of the worst things to do is investigate one of your own. I (indiscernible) write this down (indiscernible) we should have some civilian people involved in this. I don't know if the ombudsman of Ontario (inaudible). When you're in jail, they tell you you can call the ombudsman but, like, I've had my run-ins with the police and I (inaudible) the independent review and, like, I took photos and I did everything and like this gentleman was saying if you don't have money to get a lawyer, you're basically screwed. So you get shut off and eat humble pie.

[Halfway through speech, a lot of what she said became inaudible]

But the police need to start running the body cameras. I really, really want to go for that. Like, if you're going to spend all this money doing this independent review, because I'm sure this is not free, I'm sure nobody's here getting—not getting paid, so I'm sure this independent review is costing millions of dollars or thousands and thousands. That money that they're using to do these kind of reports and all these

independent reviews, they should be using them to be implementing things, like our young kids are graduating from school and they can't get a job. Like, what are they supposed to do? And then you see, like all summer, like, I saw kids on the street, 15, 16, looking for a job and they couldn't get a job because they have a grade 12 and they don't have a degree to go work at McDonald's. There's not enough jobs. So, like, what happens? And then they end up on the street and the police start harassing them. And I just feel like the police should be policing themselves. It should be the public, working their salary, working for all of the beautiful things that they have, so, and I think the police should come down off their high horses and start interacting with the public instead of sitting in their big expensive vans and cars and saying, "Oh, we need more police. We need more officers. We need more this."

Obviously, more is not working because the crime rate has gone up. Our gun violence has doubled since last year and it's just getting worse.

So what's the solution? Are you going to keep pouring money into the independent reviews, pouring money into these independent reviews, pouring money into this and then the people that actually need it aren't getting it? So I feel like that the police should be policing themselves. As a person who's been through this and as a person who pays taxes and a person who's been racially profiled, I believe the police, they have too much power. So we need to do something and nip it in the bud.

Female: Can I ask you this? If you had access to free legal advice at the time you made your complaint, do you think that would have helped?

Female: (Indiscernible)? Nobody would give me legal advice.

[Talking at the same time]

Female: (Inaudible). I was told to contact Legal Aid. I went to Legal Aid but because I own a house I didn't qualify. And I was told to go to York University. They have an Upper Law Society place up there. Like, trying to get through that is like trying to pick a needle out of a haystack.

Female: Yeah.

Female: It's overworked. The students can't do the job, and you're just being referred to them. And all they can do is just give you advice. I don't want advice. I want—my door that they kicked off cost be \$1,500 to replace and the police didn't pay a cent and they lied, they lied, they lied. I took photos. I took videos and I sent it in and I don't know who did this independent review but had they come to my home ...

Male: (Inaudible) friends with them.

Female: Yeah. They're friends. That's right. (Inaudible).

Male: And everybody knows what the culture (inaudible).

Female: So, you know, they have to stop spending money on these kinds of (indiscernible). They need to spend money on actual doing. Theory is good but practical's better.

Male: May I also say before I forget? I already forgot.

Female: It'll come back to you.

Male: Anyway, it's about quality, not quantity. We don't need more police. And the amount of money that we would save by firing the police, so (indiscernible) lawyers, would more than pay for our special (inaudible) who I got—can't afford these \$500 an hour lawyers to get justice.

Male: There has been places that fired all the road police and the police that supported them and they (inaudible). But there's places that have done that.

Female: Can we have the person—but let's call it a talking (inaudible) and use the mic (inaudible). Thank you (inaudible).

Male: Yeah, I second the notion of equipping the police with body cams. I think it's a way for them to be accountable. You've seen many instances. (Indiscernible) time in the States where you have a person with a—like, a camera phone and they're recording and the police reports completely contradict what people are seeing on the film. And this is a way to counteract, you know, false police reporting or ... Because, you know, let's face it, they're telling people, you know, go into the communities and discouraging this so-called Stop Snitching movement, however, you have the blue code of silence with police officers. The police officer is never going to, you know, rat out another police officer because that police officer has to have that person's back. And oftentimes officers who—because there are many good police officers. They know who all the bad ones are. But if they'd tell their sergeant or their superior, they know that nothing will become of that officer, so why say anything in the first place?

However, if you have body cameras you could see that the police—the way they treat you, they're less inclined to violate your rights if they know that they're going to be held accountable to it.

For instance, one day I was driving downtown. Like, just simply driving around—where was I? Like, Jarvis and—where was I? Near Jarvis and close to Church or something, and I saw the police officers, right? Like, I don't fear police because I'm not a criminal, right? But I saw them various times and suddenly I saw flashing blue-red lights and I was being pulled over by a—there was, like, two cruisers. I believe it was a supervisor that pulled me over. And, you know, I'm very polite and courteous. The way I'm speaking to you is the way I speak to police officers because I know what they're doing. The moment they approach you they're giving you the attitude test. What kind of individual am I dealing with? If you give them attitude they're going to, you know, ratchet it up. So I'm very calm and polite. Say, "Officer, man, you know, why I'm being pulled over?"

"Well, sir, you're in a"—oh, yeah, and he informed me that he had a body cam, so I believe it was a supervisor, right?

So I'm, like, "Yeah, so why am I being pulled over?"

"Well, I notice you were driving around, you know, and this is a high crime area. So I'm just making sure, you know, nothing's going on."

So I'm, like, "Okay, officer. Well, I'm quite all right. I appreciate you informing me but I'd like to be on my way. Is there any reason—do you suspect me of committing a crime?"

"No, but, you know, we just want to make sure you're safe, you know. You know, what are you doing here?"

I'm, like, "Officer, with all due respect, I appreciate what you do, keeping your community safe, but I will not be answering any of your questions."

So he says, "Oh, is that so?"

I'm, like, "Yes, officer."

You don't have to speak to the police but oftentimes you self-incriminate yourself. Your best option is not to say anything at all. But I'm very polite about it.

So I'm, like, "So"—and he's continuing, "So, you know, I want to make sure you're not lost or anything."

So I'm saying, "Officer, so are you telling me the reason you pulled me over is because you think I'm lost. Well, I'd rather be on my way if that's all right with you. You know, why are you detaining me?"

"I have to run you and make sure this is good and everything."

I have no record so ... But eventually he let me go. But because he had a camera on, I think he was, like, less hesitant and he knew I knew my rights and I wouldn't submit to him. But I was very polite and courteous. So eventually he let me go, you know, not ticket, no nothing. But in essence, I was pulled over for, you know—my perception is I was pulled over for being a black male driving around. And I know instances where people of other nationalities, if they're driving around, the police officer will actually escort them, you know, to a safe place. But I think he assumed that possibly I was a criminal or something.

So, henceforth, I think the best option is to equip them with body cams, and I know police officers, they want it too because I guess they figure, you know, people made false complaints about them. So this will alleviate any discrepancies between reports, what actually happened. They can't lie because the camera captures everything. So I think the best option is not to let the city councillors use budgetary whatever, things to say that "No, we can't afford them." I think it should be essential that all police officers, their interactions with the community in a public space should be recorded. So if there's any complaint, you don't have to rely on the report. You could go look at the tape. So that's what I would recommend.

Male: (Inaudible).

Female: Yeah, we are.

Female: Did you say they ran you? They ran you?

Female: Yeah. They still run his face.

Male: Yeah, of course.

Female: When they pull you over, they run your face. (Inaudible).

Female: That's profiling.

(Inaudible, no one is using the mic now)

Female: I won't say my name. I have a lot going on, and I'm hoping that if I miss something really important that I could get the opportunity later.

I have so much surging through me, including full-blown PTSD from the things that I've been through with the system that I will try my best to be at least coherent. But what I have to say is just going to be blunt and straightforward because I'm speaking from experience. These meeting—this meeting and ones like it, like she said, we've been through so many of these superficial things, these superficial actions. Nothing changes. The corruption deepens. It's a mainstay. People get false hope from these ventures, and nothing changes. Ontario does not exist. It's a farce.

All of these agencies, one is developed after the next is developed after the next is developed. They're useless. They're self-serving. They're corrupt to the core. And there is not outcome other than they have served themselves. There's no objectivity. There's no fairness. There's no honesty. There's no ethics. Police are still beating people. Police are still telling lies. Why is it a situation of us against them? Why is there such a dynamic as the people against the police or the police against the people? That's not what it was supposed to be in the first place. It is fundamentally flawed. It's fundamentally failed before it gets off the ground. The dynamics are wrong. The police is [sic] supposed to—there's something wrong with the system. Why is it us against them?

The police is protected so many layers deep, like he described, like she's described, they're protected so many layers deep, and against a single citizen that cannot afford \$400, \$500 an hour for a lawyer who will talk pointless busy words and you get nowhere. There's no justice.

The Human Rights Tribunal is a sad joke. It's the human wrongs tribunal. It's a sad joke. It's corrupt to the core. It's self-serving and it's, at best, a state-funded cult. That's what it is. And I said Human Rights Tribunal. That means the provincial courts, the provincial judges, the municipal police, when it gets to provincial court, they back up the bad behaviour of the police. They will take the case that the police conjure up against a civilian and convict the person of that and throw them through the system and leave them bitter and broken. And that's now the police and the judge. Then you go through an appeals process. If you're lucky enough to think about that because it cost money. Everything is money.

Legal Aid is a joke. I heard her mention the ombudsman. That's a joke. They don't realize that they're there to serve the public. The ombudsman, I watched him on TV talking about how he was threatened by police and they were doing something very intimidating to the ombudsman of Ontario. And he was just saying, "Oh, I accept their apology." Does he realize that they're doing that to civilians and the civilians do not have the power like he does, or the platform like he does? They just be oppressed.

I have been in this country for 40 years. Four, zero. I watched a doctor at a previous meeting with a public—with the premier, the mayor and the public. And she's been here for 50 years, and Mr. Dudley Laws etc. etc. What has changed? My children



were born in the heart of this city, okay? And I watched them as young people go through—they don't understand racism but it's hitting them from all ends. Nothing works.

We can speak now and 20 years from now because creatures of habit. We have this pointless busy work. We talk superficial words. We look earnest. We do reports. You believe the—these are lies. We believe the lies that we're told about justice etc. etc., and they fail us and they fail us and they fail us and they fail us. It is not okay.

I have been—I used to have a friend who would see the police and shake and sweat, and I used to say “Why? If you're innocent, you shouldn't worry.” I know what he means now. He was an innocent man. He was an innocent young man who went to a—he worked at a golf course in the kitchen, and he went to Devry for after school, to try to get a career, and he couldn't get by because he was being profiled and depressed.

I have been to prison for nothing.

Male: Who? You?

Female: Yeah. You see? I have been—gone to jail to sleep on the Whitby jail floor for nothing. I've been false ...

Male: What did they claim?

Female: (Inaudible).

Female: Of course. I'm a trained professional who has no life. I had no job. I had no ability to work. The police injured me to the point that it should have been an SIU case. That didn't come to fruition. They dragged it on. The police accused me of assaulting them. Over 500 pounds' worth of police between the two of them. They accused me of assaulting them. They deliberately injured me, which left me permanently injured, which should have been an SIU case. When it was reported to their man—their in-charge who was supposed to report to one of these fancy-name people, it never got there. When I took the case to the—I was—I lived under threat. I lived under threat in Durham. Okay? And “If you don't like it get out.”

When I asked the police to come to help me, they come to my house and tell me off. Okay? And I'm confused. They told me that—what was going to happen. And when I'm going through the process that they told me about, I became a pain to them. Like, “Why are you calling us? This is not a ...” Like this. And the next time I called, because I am under attack, they come to my home and they arrest me. When they come and see a black woman at home trying to make a—they arrest me, who called 9-1-1. And leave my children in the dangerous situation and take me to the police station and charge me with two crimes.

And then on top of that, when I thought that was over, they called Children's Aid to tell Children's Aid that I used my children to shield me from being arrested. So now Children's Aid is telling me they're going to take my kids unless I take a day off work to come and answer these questions etc. Okay, I get the emergency, just in case it was true. I do this. My kids are confused. “Mommy, why are they doing this?” Okay?

And that's just one incident. When I'm accused—the accusations just kept coming and coming. The judge convicted me of the first two charges. By the time he convicted ...

Male: (Inaudible).

Female: Assault and assault with a weapon. Right? I'm the one that was assaulted. But assault and assault with a weapon. They go to the end of the earth to convict me and have me go to probation for a year. That means I take every Tuesday off every month to go to probation. And while this is going on, a third charge came. A third charge came, and there was a child that they interviewed. There was an altercation involved with my son. I was trying to figure out what was going on. We were told I'm going to—excuse me. I don't know if there are kids here. But I can't be, you know—“I'm going to kick his A because he's an effin' Jew.” My son is biracial. “He's an effin' Jew and I don't care. I can do—I can kick his A. And I kick your A too, and you can't do anything about it because you'll go to jail.” A kid told me this. I didn't know the boy yet.

And this was at lunchtime from school. And he—I tried to, like, you know, “What's going”—you know, I'm a healthcare professional. I know child psychology. I know it all. That didn't work. He was threatening me. He ended up—I was trying to get my kids, my son and his little friend, to my car that was parked on the street. He ran to my kid. There's traffic going by. He ran to my kid. My kid fell between the curb and the car door. I held the boy and said, “You need to knock it off.” He attacked me and I got charged with assaulting this boy.

Male: (Inaudible) police officer.

Female: By the police officer. And the police officer was told by the second boy that was there, my son's friend, that no such thing happened. They didn't bother to ask my son anything. The boy told them that I didn't do that. They pressured that child. They came back to the school two times and took the kid, the boy that said I didn't do these things, locked him in a room with the vice principal and says—and they're screaming at this boy. My son says they took him out of class and he stayed away for a long time but when he got back his eyes were red like he was crying and stuff like this. And the charges came. I was kicking the boy. I was doing this, I was doing that.

This is how I got to jail. So they ...

Male: Are you saying that after the young boy, the Jewish boy?

Female: No. They're calling me son a Jew.

Male: Okay. So (inaudible) send to the principal's office (inaudible).

Female: My son and his friend were walking home from lunch—to lunch. A boy that has been bullying my kids that I didn't know any about the incidents of bullying, but I didn't know the boy, was at it again. My son said—asked me to help because the boy backing him up, ready to kick his ass. So I was trying to separate them and I was caught in the crossfire so to speak. I got home. I called the principal. I said, “I had the most horrendous situation.”

The principal told me the boy's name and told me that they had two incidents before lunch. And so it was ...

Female: Excuse me. I'm going to stop you there because I'm very conscious of (inaudible). And what you're doing is clarifying a situation that I think maybe was (inaudible).

Female: Okay, no problem.

Female: So if you have any final comments, you can wrap up so that we can ...

Female: Yes. Okay.

Female: (Inaudible).

Female: Okay. I need—so like I said, it's been 40 years for myself. My children were born into this. They are adults now. They're scarred adults. I watched an 18-year-old girl that's working—I speak to people on an ongoing basis and she said she grew up in Niagara Falls. And I said, "Oh, great. How was that?" Her face fell. And I thought—"Why?"

And she says, "They're racist."

And I thought, oh, okay. So what that tells me is that nothing has changed. This glowing Ontario, this glowing Toronto, the melting pot that they talk about, I feel like I'm under the pot. Okay? And the farce that we go through, it's not productive. They put poison into the society. They put cancer into the society with the oppression, and we continue to go through this generation after generation after generation. Okay?

I would like—where do we go with this? The Ontario—what do you call it? African-Canadian Legal Clinic. I've called them so many times. They're all bureaucracies of Ontario. They're all products of the corruption of Ontario. You know, they say things. They write papers. They couldn't help me ever. There was one lawyer there, okay, that after I got out of the horrendous situation and I had no—like I said, I was living under threat, okay? And I had nobody to turn to and I called there and he gave me simply a suggestion and this is how my case got to the Ontario Human Rights Tribunal. They got rid of him. I don't know where he is. He can't speak to me. And I'm under constant surveillance. I am under constant surveillance everywhere I go. I have no privacy on my phone. Okay? I have no privacy in my life. Okay? Because they're(?) being—I don't know what they've done. Have they decided that I'm a threat to the state because I know things, because I say what I say? What's going on? Why am I under constant ... And they undermine my life and they threaten the people that try to talk to me, you know. And the people—I have to stay away from people because the people that I speak to, they're subjected to something and they can't talk to me. It's like Darth Vader got them. Okay? What is that?

Even this, even this that's happening tonight. Okay? The last event that I went to and I spoke at the mic, I'm the only person in that entire event that ghosted(?) out. Why? Who am I? What happened to me? They swept me under the rug, the Ontario Human Right—human wrongs tribunal. "Oh, we don't believe you." But the police that beat me, literally, physically beat me, and destroyed my health, he was paid \$600,000 or \$800,000 over the seven years that he was beating other people.

Split a man's head open. Doing these things. Doing that. He was caught on camera in his police station. But it's the same thing that I told them. Okay? And he was eventually, after being off for seven years and collecting \$600,000 while I had no money to pay for a lawyer, let alone, he was let off the force. And they still tell me they don't believe my story, they don't believe my story. This man, this police officer, that beat me killed a person just before—shot a person dead just before me, and I'm a liar. And this is just how it is. I had no recourse. Why is that?

Even tonight you said this is not going to address any other issues but it's going to— from here forward. You see?

Tulloch: But we have a specific mandate, right? And that is to hear your story, right, as frank as you are, and to show what these problems are and report it back. And that's exactly ...

Female: To who?

Tulloch: Well, (inaudible). To the government that can change the laws so that—but that's what our mandate is. And so I want to hear your stories, and I appreciate your ...

Female: They don't change the laws. They find another way to go undercover to ...

Tulloch: Lynn(?), I hear you, I hear you. I wouldn't be a part of this if I didn't believe that we could make a difference. And I understand your—listen, I don't want to argue with you but I do understand. I understand, you know, what you're going through. I empathize with you, and I understand your frustration in the system, right? I understand. So, I was to hear from others as well. And I appreciate that you're being as frank as you are with us. Thank you.

Male: Can I just interject here (indiscernible)? Were you charged criminally? You were charged criminally. But as for those who are not charged criminally, as I think some of you know ...

Male: (Inaudible).

Male: Legal Aid ...

Female: They know.

Male: ... cannot help you unless you're criminally charged.

[Talking at the same time]

Pamela: Can I ask where the mic is and ...

Female: It's with this young lady right here. It's with this young lady right here. (Inaudible).

Pamela: (Inaudible).

Female: I do. I don't know if you can see me. I'm kind of behind the pillar. I'll just say hello, everyone. I'm not from this community. I'm doing a placement here. I'm a fourth year at Ryerson, so I'm doing my placement here. And from—I also do my placement at Markham and Kingston Road. So for me, as being an aspiring social worker, I want to know about the community first, educate myself, before I'm able to

work in a community where I know nothing about. So I did my research. Know what's going on in the area of Markham and Kingston Road, and now I'm here, and I'm originally from Ajax. So the fact that I'm taking my time out to do research on myself to work in a community that I'm not familiar with, why don't the police officers, when they're training, before they become a cop, get familiar with the community? You can't send someone who's from Bowmanville to come work in this area when they know nothing about anyone. So obviously, they're going to have their assumptions and prejudices that they had from before. So what are we going to do to ensure that when they're training and becoming a police officer that they're getting the proper training?

My friend actually just got hired into one. He's a cop. Not going to say where. And I asked so how much training does he get in diversity and working with others mentally ill. Yeah, you're going to have a couple hours in class but what is that? I think police officers should have direct community work. Like, I know they're paying them to get trained. Why don't you pay them to go somewhere and sit in the community and interact with youth? To work with other people who don't actually have a voice, because I feel like if they have an understanding of the people who they're going to be working with maybe they'll take off a piece of their lens that they have, called the "police officer lens."

So, that's just my recommendation, from my understanding. Correct me if I'm wrong. I don't know what kind of training they have. But I don't think it's enough. And I think that's where we need to start, is to put them here first. Create a relationship or try to before they become a cop. That's all.

Female: (Inaudible). The core of it is if it's a bad person at the core, it's going to be a bad cop. Nothing can train the (indiscernible). But if they at least follow policy, the actual policy, (indiscernible) policy that they don't follow it, at least follow that, it helps to make him a better cop, you know. If we all decide that we're all humans, we deserve human rights, why do (indiscernible) so many special interest training? You know what I mean? You know what I'm saying?

Male: Well, (indiscernible) socialization is not ...

Male: Excuse me. Dear Pastor, thank you so much. My turn now. Good evening, everybody. My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I'm originally from South America. I'm an indigenous person of Peru and I came to Canada 29 years ago dreaming for a better life. Needless to say that I had a biggest shock of my life when I met the Toronto police.

So I've been an active member of the community fighting police brutality. I am the founder of a local organization called Toronto Cop Watch. You probably hear of other organizations like Cop Block, Police the Police, etc. etc. That's what I do. It's a no-salary, no-benefits job. All I do is out there with my camera and record the actions of brutality against Toronto citizens by members of the overpaid and underworked Toronto Police Services.

So I want to thank the presence of the judge and his assistants. And this is a great opportunity for the community to speak up. I'm not afraid if you want to take my picture or record my audio or my video because I've been public six years, fighting police brutality, so I'm not afraid. They can put me a bullet anytime, but you know

what, there will be others who will raise up, who will continue with the work. That is my greatest hope.

In regards the three agencies that we are discussing tonight, in order for me to elaborate a suggestion, I need to know exactly what each organization receives in terms of money, financial? What is the budget of these three agencies? Because we don't know how much money taxpayers, Ontario taxpayers, are paying for these three levels of agencies. That's one of the questions I would like to put forward to the assistants of the judge. So maybe one of you can reply to me in terms of numbers. Why I say this is because it's been said all around. The three agencies are a waste of taxpayers' money. It's a farce. It's a joke. We know that. So we need to put an end to the bleeding of taxpayers' money.

I want to make a comment in regards to the comment(?) of the sister here, the human wrongs tribunal. You know that they have a legal support branch services. If you want to fight the Toronto police, they have to their disposal lawyers paid by the City of Toronto and lawyers for the police union. You, in the other hand, you don't have nobody. Legal Aid. It's useless. They will not issue a certificate to fight the Human Rights Tribunal. So you ended up, yourself, having to spend all your savings, and I know the pain that you, and the bitterness, because I went through the same motions. I lost \$6,000 of my money. Gone. What was the result of this experience is that I want to improve the business of the police services in Toronto. I don't want to become a bitter person. I want to become a better person, and I want to help the community become better, to be empowered, not to be afraid. To speak up these issues.

Look at me. I am the crazy one who goes to the police board meetings wearing these T-shirts. I have lots of T-shirts that I wear at the police board meetings. Yes, I am a crazy man. Why? Because of the system fuck me up. So, I am sorry for the little children in the room. I apologize but sometimes I do express myself in that way and I want to apologize the mothers. Sorry. Hope you don't beat me up later.

All right. Now, I heard the comments that 80% of the staff are former police officers. That is really a nonsense. I can't believe in that. We still have to pay officers to investigate other officers. This has to end, truly. Because what is going to happen is we're going to have another revolution in this country because we are not having our justice done. We are carrying the pain, the suffering. You don't know—it's unbelievable what we have gone through.

I have three children on my own and I don't want my children to go through what I have been through. I want my children to come to live in a better society where their rights are respected and the police officer treat my children just like the way—the same way they respect the CEO of a bank or financial institution. You see the behaviour of a police officer when they go to public events? Oh, they treat everybody equally but there is dark outside, in your car, in the alleyway, you treat you like piece of ... you know the rest.

In relation to the cameras, last week the police board, the services board, discuss the issue of the camera, body (indiscernible) wear cameras. Whatever they call it right now. You see that's a problem. We know that the police officers will turn off their cameras because they don't want to get involved in some kind of discipline. So if we are going to trust and believe that the cameras are working, we need to have

more people from the community involved, engaged, and elaborating the best policy that the people (indiscernible) they use the body (indiscernible) cameras with the police officers. Currently, we have only members of the—three members of city council and a few appointed members by the province. My question to you, Mr. Judge, do you think it's fair that there (indiscernible) percentages from the black minority or the brown minority or disabled community or members of our youth? There's no representation of these people that are part of the make-up that make us this City of Toronto. So, one of the advices I would like to give it to you and take it back to your boss, Kathleen Wynne ...

Tulloch: I don't have any bosses.

Miguel: Okay. All right.

Female: (Inaudible).

Male: Okay. So what we need to suggest is that we need to change the composition, the make-up of the police boards. We don't have equal representation of the current ethnicity in our communities.

In the year 2020, Toronto will be made up of over 55% of minorities and the white folks will be the less minorities, but outside the GTA is a different story. What I like to also make a suggestion is that it's hard to know that tonight we're not going live streaming. Eventually it will go stream next time but to our emcee, please, next time make announcement that this video is for the purpose of going live streaming. So more people are able to participate, send in their feedback, and most important, show that you're not afraid.

I live in Regent Park. Tell me if I got to be afraid. I live in one of the worst buildings of TCHC. Over the last eight years, five people have died of gunshots or other issues or drug abuse. So I'm not afraid to be walking on Regent Park. I'm not afraid to walk out of City Hall. I'm not afraid to walk out on police board because my name is out there in public. So I don't expect you to do the same but I—you see me. I'm here. I'm not a ghost. I've been at many demonstrations and rallies. My friend, (indiscernible), can testify to it. I've been engaged with so many community agencies.

And I want to also point out to the Police Services Act of Ontario. The issue of discipline. It needs to be revamped, re-evaluated, review it, turn it upside down, because it is absurd that we have to pay police officers when their case is in court, they're getting vacation pay. What country in the world pays the police officers to take a vacation pay? Us, we don't take a vacation pay. We have to line up at the food banks, to the Ontario Works or disability office to get our money. We live out of a sustenance—our daily sustenance is just \$800 or \$900 (indiscernible) ODSP or \$500 Ontario Works. We can't fight the system. The system is too big. It is broken. It needs to be amended, and today is a baby steps in the right directions, but, hopefully, this report—I hope—my biggest hope is that the next government take it seriously because it happens over—vicious cycle. Each government that gets elected put it in the back burner or perhaps don't care about it. But the voice of the peoples is stronger and hopefully all you people can advise your—encourage your members of your community not to be afraid. Participate in the electoral votes and vote for the right person. Thank you very much.

Female: Hi. My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I'm a law clerk. I don't know much about what has happened with everyone over here but what I have heard, I have a couple of suggestions. You can defer with me if you like but from my understanding, I have a couple of solutions. So, first thing, I feel that there's a communication gap between the police community and communities which they're working in. So to improve that, maybe community-based investigations would be very helpful. Like selecting someone from a community, such as someone that people of the community trust. And that person would be part of the entire investigation to ensure that everything in the process is not just in favour of the police, and to ensure equality, and to ensure that no evidence has been tampered with. And just to ensure that the communities have faith in the police. So, having a representative in the government community of the different types of communities would be very helpful. And yeah, as I said, a community representative.

So in my community, if police abuse me, I would be—a lot of people here have been abused by the police. So now, nothing has happened to me, gratefully, but hopefully not in the future, either.

So I would be very if someone I knew was part of the police—was standing with the police, I would be able to communicate with them instead of the police. Because now, maybe, maybe not, I have lost my trust in the system.

But, and also the cameras as everybody mentioned, the body cameras, I don't know they're used but I feel that if police are able to have body cameras, then maybe a better approach to that would be when the police officers have the cameras, and they would be deposited into a third party instead of deposited with police. As in, not in police custody, but third party. Someone that would not benefit from what's in the camera. So not the communities, not the police, a third party would have the cameras deposited.

Male: (Inaudible).

Female: Thank you.

Female: No. You know they're going to say, "Oh, the camera malfunctioned. Oh, you (inaudible)."

Female: Exactly. As he mentioned ...

[Talking at the same time]

Female: He mentioned in his discussion that the video was from this side and then you only saw a certain amount of the video. So to ensure that doesn't happen with anybody else, it's important that cameras are deposited to a third party. So they would only be released at trial or if somebody needs it, and that, too, with some kind of supervision.

Male: But if it gets into the hands of the wolf in sheep's clothing or the police, then it's going to get produced and edited prior to getting ...

Female: Exactly. That's what I'm trying to say, that to deposit it with a third party organization that would not benefit from anything that's in the tape.



Male: Well, what you could do is ...

Pamela: Can we stay on the mic? For two reasons. One, (inaudible) but also, as I said before, for audio purposes and the interpreter in the booth. So it's really important for us just to speak—the person with the mic. All right? So, please finish off.

Female: Okay. I'm done.

Pamela: You're done?

Female: Yeah.

Pamela: Okay. (Inaudible) speak as well?

Female: My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and, again, I'm the—like, you know, I'm thankful that nothing bad has happened to me, but I just had a suggestion. That, like, they said for the camera, if you they do have a camera, first of all, they shouldn't have an on and off button where they have any control over it. And another thing it would be is the timing, the angle. Like, why—from (indiscernible) every timing, every minute should be recorded and that minute from the time it's turned off to on, it should be recorded so the person, the third party, that looks through the camera, they should know that if there's 15 minutes missing from the camera, why is it missing? So they should have no control over it. And that's just one suggestion I had.

Like, I feel like if any—if the cops—like, for us, it's like they control us. For them to feel like they're in our service, they need to feel like they're equal to us. They should be—somewhat [sic] of their rights, for some time, should be taken away. Like, if they—why do we—when they get a lawyer, why do they have to—why can't they pay for their own lawyer? They do get paid pretty well. Why not? Right?

Male: Yeah. (Inaudible).

Female: I think that will bring the crime rate as well.

Female: Union dues. They pay ...

Female: Well, then ...

Male: (Inaudible).

Female: Well, then at least, you know—and if they are—if they are the criminals and they've, you know, been sentenced, then obviously, they can pay, you know. They pay a bigger penalty than a normal civilian would pay. That would make a difference. They should have more strict—the punishment should be a lot more strict on the cops than—when even civilians make the mistake, they think twice before making that mistake. And when the cops make it, they should know that they're going to get it harder on them than a civilian would. Maybe that would help them think twice before they take another move and hurt someone else.

Sorry. I forgot one of my other solutions. So, for the Toronto police I have a suggestion. That I feel I've interacted with many officers before. I feel they're very bitter and very bold and that's the reason why some people, they're hesitant to contact the police. And instead, they'd rather contact a relative or someone they know. So, in order to get over that barrier, I would say, is that I feel police officers

should be trained in different communities, such as spend four months in a poverty-based community, spend some time in a mental health community, spend some time in, what was it, high-crime-based community. So if they spend time in different types of communities maybe that will help them to connect more with the people, because that's what we need.

Male: Hello. Hi. I'm \_\_\_\_\_. I live in Etobicoke and I've been a victim of the criminal justice system. (Inaudible).

Well, I was severely beaten and thrown out of my home for nine months and charged with assault and resisting arrest and assault with a weapon. I mean, they were looking at putting me in jail. And I'm actually a disabled jockey; I used to ride horses for a living and I was walking with a cane at the time and I knew I was disabled when they beat me up, which I think is very severe on their part, not mine. But I learned to deal with fear a long time ago when I got run over by a couple packs of horses, so I understand—you know, fear is an emotion that you have to learn to deal with, and I'm not afraid of them. And they found that out because I've stood up to them for years. They had me out of my house for nine months. They had me charged and I had to—I ended up finally having to take Legal Aid to court because I didn't have a lawyer that would represent me. I had a lawyer but he wouldn't represent me. Just told me to wait and go to court next year. And I was basically homeless for nine months. And I finally got the lawyer changed (indiscernible) got in front. But they took the videos. They wouldn't give me the videos but luckily I'd asked them continuously for indisclosure [sic], I'd asked for them. So that's one reason that it got thrown out when they got to the court.

But, yeah, they just—and then they spent another year or so trying to intimidate me and chase me out of my home after I was at home. I live in a co-op which has been mismanaged and I've stood up for the social injustice and that, too. You know, I'm seeing millions of dollars of government money being wasted on contracts. There's no accountability in the contracts and social housing whatsoever. It's as worse than the police system, too, you know. There's no accountability for the money.

Actually I ran for city council in Ward 2 because of this. Give me a chance to speak on TV and tell people what's going on. Because I'm not scared to speak my mind and I'm not—you know, they found out I'm not afraid and I don't back down from doing what's right.

And I did a paralegal course and I didn't do my oath yet because I got a lot of things I want to say that I'm going to be able to say if I do my oath, and that's why—but I'm fighting back and I have several lawsuits against them. And they finally don't want to see me anymore. Really, they don't.

But I think we have to stand up for our rights, and that's why I'm here. This is the second one. I went to the first one of these, too, and I'm glad to see that something is being done. And all you can do is try and move forward. The OIPRD is an absolute joke, I know that. Totally. Well, no, even the name itself says "independent review." Well, that's wrong because it's not independent; it's done by their friends. I know, I mean, I went through about four of them and they're sitting there trying to figure out how to exonerate their friends, not how to—you know, there's no justice in it, you know. It was a joke. I mean, I thought—you know, I still went through it, though, because at least I got all the information and I know the judge rules. That's

what I told him. I rode a horse actually once and I—it was called The Judge Rules. And I put out a lot of paper in my building. That's why they don't want me there because I let everybody know what's going on. I've got a big mouth. I don't talk loud but I say a lot. And we just got to keep fighting.

I mean, the politicians are doing nothing, either, because I phoned—they beat me up and threw me in jail. This is actually a picture of me when I was beat up and this—they beat me up and had me charged with assault (indiscernible) and everything. And they ended up—I phoned Rob Ford from jail and talked to him. He was my city councillor at the time. And he was supposed to do something about it once the criminal charges were dropped but once they were dropped, he didn't want—the police—I mean, if the politicians are scared of the police, I have a serious problem with the system.

Male: That's what I'm saying.

Male: And that's what Clint Eastwood said. He said, in his movie in 2002, was if there's no integrity to the system, there is no system. And there is no integrity to the system. I mean, the whole system here. I mean, that's what I ran on city council for. I didn't spend any money. I just wanted to do it for \$100. I got a lot of advertising for my paralegal business, right? That's what I did it for. But there is no integrity to the system and there's no—I mean, the politicians—Doug Ford and them, they come to our building to do an interview and I was (indiscernible) there because I asked them when they were going to do the—because I've been trying to put an audit (indiscernible) because I watched them steal a half million dollars in one whack from our—and they've got a \$2 million budget that hasn't been overseen properly in ten years, since the municipality took over the co-op.

No, the co-op used to be dealt with with the Federal. It was a little bit better but, then, once the municipality—I live there because—I've been there since it was new. And I liked my home, whether it's a co-op or not and people called it The Projects ...

Pamela: Excuse me, Sir (inaudible). You're kind of varying off the topic.

Male: Okay, well, it's about the—standing up for our rights and that's good. I'm glad to see everybody here and we got to fight back. If we don't fight back, you won't win.

Male: Hello. Okay. I'm not going to speak long but can you all me a favour: don't really look at me because I'm pretty nervous. Thank you.

My biggest problem with the police is racial profiling. I find there's been a young black male every day doing outside. We say don't be scared but I am scared. Just walking outside, like, late at night, I can be pulled over, questioned, and I don't know what I did but walk down the street. But I'm always going to be pulled over for something. And the one time I was pulled over by a police officer and he literally looked at me and told me, because I'm sitting down where I'm sitting down, I'm doing a—committing a crime. And there was a young Caucasian man sitting right beside me. He walked past him, looked at me and said what am I doing here sitting at nighttime. I'm, like, "It's a [sic] open bench, you know. It's the city's. Why can't I sit on the bench?"

He's, like, "You look like you're up to something."

And I'm, like, my skin tone made me look like I was up to something and 2 feet away a Caucasian man's skin tone was just sitting on the bench (indiscernible).

What changes that? What did I do wrong? Like, I don't know. And one other thing is, I don't want to just stand here and talk and let the judge hear me because I feel, like, you know, why are we just talking? Why is he just listening? (Indiscernible) done before I feel safe in my city. We can't just stand here be talking about stuff. Change needs to happen.

Male: Now.

Female: (Inaudible).

Female: Okay. I just want to—sorry before I pass it over, I want to just say one thing. With the body cams, as well, is there, like, a sign-in and something to show that they have it on them all day? Or there should be, because I recently am in a case where it's pending, with me, that before they pulled me over with a car full of people that they had it on and I got a lawyer, disclosure, there's nothing there. You told me it was on videotape ...

(Inaudible).

Female: Yeah, well, before he got to my car, "Just to let you know, everything's being recorded, audio, video." Okay. Because he wasn't doing what he was supposed to be doing and I know my rights and I said certain things and called him out on it on tape.

Male: Yeah.

Female: So all of a sudden it's missing—or hopefully it gets throw out. Probably will be but I just want to make sure there's something to ensure that if a cop's going out for duty for the day, that if it's on, it should be notified that it's on. And again, I agree with the third party looking at it, and I think that's how it should be. Or recorded. There's no such thing as it being off.

No, that's all right. I'll pass it over.

Male: Okay, thanks. First of all, they don't have any accountability. They can turn off the cameras. They can—they have a third party company already in the States that's handling it. Taser. And they have huge conflict of interest because the police don't want reliable storage or service. They want it to fail. They want the footage to not be available. So just having the camera on the cop is not the answer. Everybody else should be wearing cameras and pointing them at cops but the cop themselves ...

Male: Right.

Male: I just wanted to mention, though, because all of this comes down to accountability.

Male: Yes.

Male: And I think that the first layer of that is in the community where the people are, and we don't even know who the police are that are policing us. And so I think that a first thing that should be considered would be that police departments provide listings

with photos, names and badge numbers to the communities that they police, you know ...

Male: (Inaudible).

Male: So that we know, and so that there's some sort of accountability. When they come out, they know that—they know who we are, we know who they are. So that's what I'd like to suggest: That they provide those listings to communities so that there's identification both ways.

Male: All right, first things first. With the camera situation, I think if they have any control over it, it's pointless even giving them a camera. Just take it back. Don't even give it to them, once they could control it.

Secondly, why is it if you're broke and you get arrested, if you can't afford to pay for a lawyer, what happens? Because you're broke, you get charged, thrown out and that's it? Another person, another life ruined. And if you're rich, they'll think twice because they know you could get a Jewish lawyer, get it done quick.

[Talking at the same time]

Male: Realistically.

Male: Or if they think you're rich.

Male: Yeah. With the money situation, also, I've heard of stories, I haven't personally done this or anything, but if someone did something wrong, someone got pulled over for DUI, drunk while intoxicated, and the person paid the officer five bills to get off his case right now. Just left him alone. If I'm broke, I'm going right to jail. There's a big difference. If you don't have money, you have no talks basically. That's what I'm trying to say.

Male: (Inaudible).

Male: Exactly.

Male: (Inaudible).

[Can't hear anyone at this point]

Male: We(?) can't hear (inaudible) with the mic.

Female: I know.

Female: So it keeps coming up, who polices the police? And there's a statement out there that most people know and that is the system isn't broken, it was built that way. So it's functioning the way that it was built to function and it seems that today, in the modern day, that we all say it needs to change. There was a wonderful suggestion from our sister over there who said about having a third party. The information privacy commissioner is a great third party because they also have the ability, because they know the law and it's their law that they have to advocate, to protect names as well. And to give them the authority of whether or not names should be released or how long information is kept, and I think we as the public have made those suggestions but they still go unheard.

So we'd like to see that come up within the review, that the outstanding—when you stop someone and if you claim to be lawfully stopping someone and you claim to have lawfully obtained the information as to their information, their ID, we're saying we do want you to identify who you stop so we can track, but that information is retained through the information privacy officer rather than the police. Just as the information that's recorded on the video cameras are, again, retained by the information privacy officer. Or, sorry, commissioner office. And that way the public has more confidence in them that when it's time to get rid of the information, that it will be gotten rid of.

The other issue is about the body-worn cams that we all are discussing, and by the way, I hope people here have an opportunity to attend the police service board meeting in November because this issue is on the table for November. No, sorry, we're in September. For October. So, hopefully, you'll be able to attend that.

But I think there are concerns about police manipulating either the camera in itself, turning it on or off, or the footage. And there have been some testing through the police service board where they made statements saying that there was some camera corruption.

Male: Glitches.

Female: Glitches. And so it's a suggestion from members of the public to actually have fixed cameras within the body vests.

Male: Yes.

Female: So that would mean as soon as you put your vest on, which is part of your armory when you leave, that you're going to be wearing that all day, and it runs all day. And yes, that's an inordinate amount of footage that you're storing. And so that can be done within Cloud and, again, overseen by the information privacy office, and when it's required to be used, to be used. And as the vest is taken off, then, the camera stops, so if you have to go to the bathroom for example. So if it's implemented and it's within the vest, then that would allow the safety of the public and the safety of the police.

So right now the cameras are clipped on and I think a lot of our young people have said. They said, "Well, what's the difference? The officer could be holding his jacket for example and just forget that he had his hand over his camera while he's doing certain things." Oftentimes what our young people are talking about our youth have already said: it's uncomfortable being outside because of how things are for them, they don't feel safe. So the question goes back to the oversight. And I love the suggestion that was already made about having civilians and young people being part of that oversight and being part of the employment of that oversight. And gives them a greater ability to be in public service and to give them experience about that, but also to have their voices recognized. Just like \_\_\_\_\_ raised. You know, we want these young people who are bringing forth these issues and being empowered to be able to bring forth their issues. And that's what we want to see as an outcome from this. So if there's anyone else who has some suggestions who hasn't said anything, we do want to hear your voices. Here you go.

Female: Okay. I feel like everyone's saying the same thing and everyone wants the same thing. Everyone is just saying it in a different way.

I think that we're wrong. We're saying that we all want to be treated equally. We're wrong. You want to be treated differently because we are a diverse society and we do not want to be treated the same. You as a white person or as a black person or as whatever race you are don't want to be treated the same as the person previously before you. And in an unjust society, the just man will act unjustly. And so we break these rules because we feel like we don't have justice. An example: A man shooting a cop because that cop shot his brother and his brother died. The cop's verdict didn't come out yet, if he's guilty or not, but due to the precedent cases, every cop got off. He felt like he needed justice and so he shot the cop. I don't feel that he should have to have the same amount of time as a regular person who committed murder as his intent behind was much different. Again, in an unjust society, the just man will act unjustly. That's it.

Male: I think on the camera issue, I think if the cameras were run and then they were run to the, you know, the police. If the cameras—or if they have the camera running and if they ran into a situation with somebody with a mental disability or a physical disability or whatever, they would have somebody at the police station that could—you know, that would be a professional in this, or somebody, you know, to handle it. Because there is situations they're going to get in where they don't—you know, they can't be trained for every situation they're going to get into. And I think that that would actually be a good thing, too, you know, for the cameras.

Male: Thank you, everybody, for the suggestions. I think they're really good. I just wanted to reiterate one of the suggestions made earlier that I think has been around but, like, in terms of I think one of the main themes, and it was said, we're looking for transparency. Obviously there is a massive distrust of police policing themselves, and even though these are supposed to be independent arm's length bodies, former police officers populate these bodies. So I think one of the things we should be looking at for these bodies in terms of the reform or the overhaul, no former police officers or former military should be involved in any of these oversight bodies.

Two, I think another suggestion and something to be considered, organizations such as ourselves, youth organizations, you know, we serve you (indiscernible) want to have youth voices at the table, and so one of the things we've implemented is a youth advisory council. And I think if police are supposed to be—they're police services so if they're serving the community, they should have community advisory councils, and especially at these oversight bodies.

I think one of the major problems with these advisory councils is that they don't have any teeth behind them, actual punitive power. So if a police officer does something wrong, there isn't penalties that these bodies can then exact on them. So, for example, in the police colleges, police officers—and I've been involved in some of these trainings through, like, initiatives such as Pacer—when police have to go through these sort of—these upgrade trainings, they have no access to their weapons until they actually complete these trainings. That same process should be involved when we're talking about oversight as one of the penalties in terms of having to go through an extended period of training, potentially deducting pay for repeat offenders.

You know, also when we're thinking about this issue of being armed, we've had this issue here. You know, we work closely with our local police divisions and courts because we want to make sure we're providing the best services and advocating for the communities that we serve, but a lot of times police still treat the community around here, for example, as a crime zone. And so one of the things that's kind of unclear, especially when we're talking about sort of community engagement (indiscernible) the police officers is why they have to be so armed. Police officers basically have a batman utility belt with Mace and batons and guns and tasers and of course—and their body armour, their paramilitary—urban military force. So one of the things to be considered, and I don't know if an oversight body can do this but it's something that maybe should be considered, is de-arming or disarming police officers at least at the community engagement level. From what we see, there's very little need for most police officers to be armed; there's very little need for police officers in, like, our schools for example to be armed; there's very little need, a lot of times, for police officers walking to be beat to be armed. And in terms of interactions we've had with police a lot of times, when they need armed force, they call for that. They call their back up, they call SWATs. They have mechanisms in place to call that in. Those front-line officers, especially if we're talking about conflict resolution, de-escalation, those are things we need to be thinking about.

Even that's going away, though. Even in England that's going away.

Male: (Inaudible).

Male: But that's going away as well, too. They're starting to upgrade their arms. So I'm saying we should be rethinking those things as well, too.

And then, finally, in terms of community involvement, in terms of penalties, there needs to be some kind of restitution process, two people, two communities that have been victimized by police or that are—that have their homes or their lives turned upside down as a result of police investigations. Now, whether that comes from oversight bodies, directly from local divisions or from headquarters themselves, those, I think, should be thought about. When police do raids and sweeps for example, they do massive harm to communities. We've seen that around here. When they're invest—we've heard stories here already from people who've had those experiences—investing in actual legal supports for individuals that require it.

Including one of the things that I've seen from community work that's been advocated for is some type of 24 hour hotline that whenever somebody's stopped by police they can access legal help right there on the spot when interacting with a police officer. And it should be incumbent on police officers to inform community of their rights. I think one of the things we've heard is that police are very hesitant to inform community of their rights. They in fact think it's not their job to share with somebody when they're inter—whether they've committed a crime or not or whether they're suspected of a crime or not, that they shouldn't inform them of their charter of rights. And that seems a little backwards for a legal enforcement body such as police.

And so in terms of when we're thinking of, like, overhauling things, I think those are some additional suggestions that I would make.



Female: Thank you, Yafet. Thank you. Just really quickly, because we're all Torontonians in this room, or the majority of us are, the Toronto Police Service Board actually is supposed to be an oversight body and all police agencies have an oversight board. And there was a question raised at last month's meeting, in fact, I was the person who raised it, and another individual. They have in these reports, sometimes, people who have been injured by the police because it's automatic that the SIU is supposed to be involved when there's death or a broken bone.

A particular case which was item number 6 on the agenda was as follows, and listen to what you hear here because this is what was significant, that stood out to the people that were in that room, and the question was raised to the Toronto Police Services Board with concern that this review is going on currently and how do they go ahead and approve these other cases that the SIU has just closed without any information? So this case says, "Chief's administrative investigation into the custody of injury of Miss Angela Longzioti(?)." Her name is named but the police officers are not named. Eventually it goes on, it gives a little bit of background, and I'm going to read you the point of discussion where it says, "On November 16, 2015 at 1820 hours, team 6 of the Toronto Drug Squad was at the Lawrence Square Plaza, 700 Lawrence Avenue West, to purchase a quantity of narcotics. A female, later identified as Miss Longzioti sold an undercover officer a quantity of narcotics and was arrested by officers from the drug squad. Miss Longzioti began to struggle with the two officers. In order to gain physical control, an officer carefully tripped Miss Longzioti and began to slowly lower her to the ground. She yelled out in pain, complaining that her left leg had been hurt. Uniformed members of 32 Division, Primary Response Unit, and Toronto Paramedic Services attended. Miss Longzioti was transported to Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre where she was assessed and later diagnosed with a fractured tibia. The SIU was notified and invoked its mandate. The SIU designated one officer as a subject officer in its investigation and seven additional officers as witnesses. In a letter to the Service dated January 7, 2016," a year later, "Director Tony (indiscernible) of the SIU"—it didn't say "a year later," I added that—Director Tony (indiscernible) of the SIU that this investigation was complete. The file had been closed and no further action is contemplated." And then it says the SIU published a media release.

There's no information. It just says it's closed and that's the type of report that's presented to the Police Service Board and they just simply approve it without further inquiring, even though the public raises inquiry with them and they do nothing with the public inquiry. There seems to be no response from the Police Service Board as to the question that we say, "Well, wait a minute, that doesn't sound right." And so we raise this question before this review commission: Has there ever been, and I raised the same question before the board, has there ever been an SIU report that the SIU has closed with no further action, that the Toronto Police Services conducts the opposite?

The other question would be are the reports, in regards to the reports, is there a studied amount of force, because they list in there, by the way, they give the quotes, they say, "The Police Services Act, section 95, requires the Police Service to keep confidential the conduct issues in relation to its members except in specific circumstances. The police release of this document does not fall within one of those exemptions." Then it goes on to identify the different procedures and one of them is procedure 15-01, the use of force, and it goes on to say, "The services, policies and

procedures associated with the applied use of force were found to be lawful. In keeping with current legislation and written in a manner which provided adequate and appropriate guidance to the members. None of the examined policies and procedures required modification.” Again, this is just to the Police Services Board. The public doesn’t know anything of the details.

So the question is, is there a studied amount of force that is allowable? Does the public know that? Is there a studied amount of force that’s allowable, that they approve of? And does the training associated with procedure 15-01 result or should it result in broken, fractured bones and/or death?

So, again, equating the amount of force related to when you condone someone’s actions and say, “Yes, it was allowed.” This is problematic. But thankfully we do have a more recent decision. That’s the Fricillo(?) case as everyone knows, because part of the police training is to shoot to kill. And at least that’s their modus operandi in their mind; I’m not sure if it’s actually written down. Notwithstanding, the Fricillo case sets a precedent for all of policing in Ontario at least and possibly across Canada in that this the first time a police officer has ever been charged and found guilty of murder. Sorry, of attempted murder. And so that would now change, in my opinion and perhaps—I mean, I’m not going to speak for the honourable justice because he’s in fact the honourable justice, but the reality is it does the change the position and the outset(?). And hopefully there will be something now in legislation that changes that so there is no teaching of such things as to shoot to kill because, quite frankly, we do give police the license to go beyond the law. We have no law in Canada that allows the death penalty, but the police are entitled to that.

Male: Good evening, everybody. Thank you very much for all of you to come here. There are a couple of things that I wanted to say. First of all, very well that, you know, everybody spoke out. And have you ever gone to the court and you have seen the person who does not speak is the honourable judge. He always listens and today he’s listening. Only thing that I am not very comfortable is that many times that I have gone to the communities where the adults are speaking out. It is the time that now that has come to be fair and just, let these young people speak, because what’s happening with me is right now I take the youth to the courts. And I have seen it. Yes, there’s no doubt about it. To be fair, the police are to be accountable for, and that is the reason that the honourable judge is here, to see independently, be able to turn around and see that what can be done.

If we will be going on our own personal things, we will never be able to finish it. Yes, definitely, there’s no doubt about it, I will not hesitate to say voluntarily I work for the—with the police for three years. Three years. Yes, the system is not perfect but no system is perfect. It needs to be revised. How we can do it? The police needs to know that they’re not above the law. They are not above the law. They are there to serve and protect. At the same token, the community has to also understand that how can we start trusting them and they start trusting us? If we will keep fighting among our own selves, we will never (indiscernible).

So that what I’m saying that it is time now that, as the judge wanted to see, there are three agencies that oversees. If somebody would have looked at it, it’s a repeat(?), yes. Some cost. It’s costing a lot of money. Why do we have three? If you look at the two, SIU is different but the two remaining one, they are doing the same job.

Same job. So what I'm saying, that there should be at the most two. And yes, that any police officer is in the front of the SIU, his name should be made public.

Why? Because as the honourable judge is listening to me, that if anybody's been accused, his name is out on the paper. So why is so different about him? Is the police officers are above the law? No, they're not, and they should not be. And believe you me that there are many, many good officers. Many good officers. And yes ...

Male: They're appointed.

Male: Yes, but I am going to ask you, the community, one question: When the 9/11 happened, we are Muslims, so I knew right away that, you know, there'll be a problem. All right? No, serious. So what I did, I volunteered myself and worked three years and wrote two booklets that was used that what the police should know about the Muslims. And another booklet, because I went to the communities and educated the Muslims that what they should do about the police. That bridged the gap between them.

So what I'm saying to you all, that we should be able to turn around and said "What can we do to help that our community become better?"

And the last thing is give these young people the chance to speak. Please. Because, and listen, believe me, they are teaching me a lot because I'm with them every day in the court, with them, and believe me, these guys, they have a good head on their shoulders. Thank you.

Pamela: Thank you. I think that is going to be a wrap. With all due respect for everyone and their time, it's 8 o'clock and I'd like to suggest that we wrap up, and remind everyone that certainly there are opportunities for you to put your additional comments, and I will say additional comments, in writing to the [info@policeoversight.ca](mailto:info@policeoversight.ca), as well as the website. You can make comments on to the website as well and Facebook and Twitter and Instagram.

But I'm going to just pass the mic over to Justice Tulloch to wrap up for tonight and I want to thank you all very, very much for taking the time. This is a very, very painful subject and I know everybody didn't get to express themselves but there are other opportunities to do that. And we'll be here for a few minutes afterwards as well. Okay? Thank you very much.

Tulloch: Okay. So, again, I want to thank each and every one of you for coming out. I've heard you very loud and very clearly. We've made notes and we've also recorded your comments. I can assure you that, you know, your voices will be heard and it will be reflected—your concerns, good and bad, you know, whether or not you trust the system or not, will be reflected in our reports. And I can indicate that I do understand your frustrations, right? Because I also come from this community. So, you know, I will voice that in the report and so, I am hopeful that this will not just be another report that will be shelved.

And I've heard that. And if I have anything to do with it, I can indicate that the system will change and it will reflect something that is more responsive and reflective of all of Ontarians, including this community.

So thanks very much for all of your comments and thank you, again, the organizers. Thank you so much for allowing us to facilitate this consultation and if you have other comments, you know, we encourage you to go to our website or to send us submissions because up until the end of November we'll be receiving written submissions and we will be looking at them and reflect on them. Okay? So thanks.

[END OF RECORDING]